From the ALBANY DAILY ADVERTISER.

OUR FATHERS WHERE are THEY?—At the time when the framers of our Constitution met together, to consider the best method of obviating the misrule, and the weakness of the confederacy, they expressed their opinions distinctly on the now agitated questions of the reciprocal obligations of States and the Union at large. We have already the opinions of several of Sages on these subjects, and we resume the the extracts from that invaluable volume containing the reports of "The Secret Debates," with hope that the press will aid us in laying them before the people as much as possible, in order that the experience of the past may not be lost upon the present generation.

Mr. WILSON, of Pensylvania, remarked on one occasion that "State Governments" could only "answer local purposes.

"In the beginning of our troubles, Congress themselves were as one State—dissentions or State interests were not known—they gradually crept in after the formation of the Constitution, and each took himself a share.

"I am not for submitting the national Government to the approbation of the State Legislatures. I know that they and the State officers will oppose it. I am for carrying it to the people of each State."

Mr RANDOLPH of Delaware said—

"We must put away State Governments, and we will then remove all cause of jealousy."

The opinion of Mr. RANDOLPH, of Virginia, was thus expressed—

"We are erecting a Supreme National Government; ought it not to be supported, and can we give it too many sinews?

Alexander Hamilton gave his opinion on the coercion of law and force—

"A delinquent must be compelled to obedience by force of arms. How is this to be done? If you are unsuccessful, dissolution of your government must be the consequence, and in that the individual legislatures will re-assume the powers; nay, will not the interest of the states be thrown into the State Governments?"

He went so far as to propose that—

"All State laws to be absolutely void which contravene the general laws. An officer to be appointed in each State to have a negative on all State laws."

Mr. *Rufus King*, then of Massachusetts, said—

"None of the States are now sovereign or independent. Many of these essential rights are vested in Congress. Congress, by the confederation, possesses the rights of the United States. This is a union of the men of those States. None of the States individually or collectively, but in Congress have the rights of *peace* or *war*. The magistracy in Congress possesses the sovereignty—to certain points we are a united people. Consolidation is already established."

Mr. MADISON remarked—

"If you make it legislators subject to, and at the mercy of the State Governments, you ruin the fabric."

"Some contend that States are sovereign, when in fact they are only political societies. There is a gradation of power in all societies, from the lowest corporation to the highest sovereign. The States never possessed the essential rights of sovereignty. These were always vested in Congress. Their voting as States in Congress is no evidence of sovereignty. The State of Maryland voted by counties—did this make the counties sovereign? The States, at present are only great corporations, having the power of making by-laws, and these are effectual only if they are not contradictory to the General confederation. The States ought to be placed under the control of the General Government—at least as much so as they formerly were under the King and British Parliament."

"The States will usurp the General Government."

LUTHER MARTIN, of Maryland said—

"We are already confederated, and no power on earth can desolve it but by the consent of *all* the contracting powers; and our States on this flour have already declared their opposition to annihilate it. Is the Old confederation desolved, because some of the States wish a new Confederation?"

Mr. PRICE, of Georgia said—

"Although I am here as a representative from a small State, I consider myself as a citizen of the United States, whose General interests I will always support."

When the baggage of Lady Hamilton was landed at Palermo, Lord Nelson's coxswain was very active in conveying it to the ambassador's hotel. Lady Hamilton observed this, and presented the man with a moidore, saying, "now my friend, what will you have to drink?"—"Why, please your honor," said the coxswain, "I am not thirsty." "But," said her ladyship, "Nelson's steersman must drink with me, so what will you take, a dram, a glass of grog, or a glass of punch."—"Why," said Jack, "as I am to drink with your lordship's honor, it would'nt be good manners to be backward; so I'll take the dram now, and will be drinking the glass of grog, while your lordship is mixing the glass of punch."

Origin of Disease.—I tell honestly what I think is the cause of complicated maladies of the human race; it is their gormandizing and stuffing, and stimulating those organs (the digestive) to an excess, thereby producing nervous disorder and irritation. The state of their mind is another grand cause, the fidgetting and discontenting ourself about that which can't be helped; passions of all kinds, malignant passions and worldly cares pressing upon the mind, disturb the cerebral action, and do a great deal of harm

Abernethy.

"I find there are half a dozen patridges in the letter," said a gentlemen to a servant, who replied, "Sir, I am glad you have found them in the letter, for they all flew out of the basket."

CASA BONDS, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE WATCHMAN.

Salisbury.....Saturday, March 2, 1833.

The Hon. Lewis Williams announces himself a candidate for the next Congress in the 13th Congressional District.

THE BEGINNING OF HOPE.

We invite the attention of our community to the article extracted into this day's paper, from the Fayetteville Journal, on the subject of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road,—and we congratulate the public on this dawn of prosperity for our State. It requires no gift of Prophesy to pronounce that the first *blow, is the achievement iron.* The amount of produce already carried from the rich valley of the Yadkin, is a warranty of success to the enterprise if once fairly undertaken. Every mile completed will force the execution of another mile. The yeoman returning from market, will tell to the circle of admiring neighbors about the wonders of the Rail Road, of a way to carry at a single trip, as much flour with one horse as they could carry with all their teams united, and that in a few hours instead of days, and that too at a trifling expense—these tidings will wake up a new spirit amongst this hardy and effective portion of our people. The thing once fairly begun will tell for itself; and as confidence is the only thing now wanted to a successful enterprise, by securing that, we obtain every thing.—Let public faith once be the upon the practicability of this scheme, and the mountains are removed, and the valleys are filled up. To our friends at Fayetteville and Wilmington, we say well done; their perseverence under discouraging circumstances, merits our admiration, and bespeaks that energy which is necessary for the accomplishment of great purposes of any kind—let them go on with the first effort, and prove to the, rich, but incredulous land-holders of our growing West, that there is a better means of getting produce to market than by dragging it through mud-holes, and they *will shell out the rusty dollars by the gourd full.*

Nullification, de Haro, viz: ON A MULE.

A waggoner from Stokes, whom we are well acquainted with, and in whose word as much reliance is to be placed as in that of any one, stopped into our Office the other day, and stated the following ludicrous incident, which he witnessed in Camden, S. Carolina: Some North Carolina waggoners had taken offense at some indignity, offered them by a disciple of Nullification; one of them to be revenged, went to the house of a woman that made the State Rights' badge, and bespoke one as large as a four pound weight, which having procured, the button of Nullification all brightly blazing in the centre, he securely fastened the badge on a Mules tail, and leisurely paraded her up and down one of the principal streets of the Town, at the head of a strong *posse* of these knights of the Jack-screw; much to the amusement of the Union wags, and no less to the mortification of the Nullies. One ginger-eater got a gun and swore he would shoot the mule, but being informed by one of the party in a tone of voice, that he well enough understood that it would not be altogether safe to do so, he poised firelock and faced about. These merry chaps then went on with their fun without further interruption or molestation.

Extract of a Letter from Washington.

"You will be surprised to hear me say that the proposition to compromise coming from Mr. Clay, is cordially received here, and, however ardently, we of the South may desire it—we much fear that the disgust produced amongst all parties by the apparent motives of its chief originators, will thwart a favorable result. The Tariff men look upon it as an attempt to sacrifice their interests for individual aggrandisement; and the election of printers to Congress came just in time to confirm the suspicion of a bargain between the Clayites and the Nullifiers. The administration men will certainly enter heartily into any scheme to adjust the Tariff, so as to give satisfaction to the South, come from what quarter, and with what motives it may—and they are very far from envying the laurels that Mr. Clay will reap from his proposal—indeed, he loses infinitely more by it than he will gain, and more than any man in Congress would lose by a similar proposition. Mr. Webster has fairly annihilated Mr. Calhoun in one of the grandest efforts that ever was made by human reason and eloquence, I am not singular in this opinion. Mr. Calhoun, it was thought fell short of a masterly display made by the new Senator from Virginia, Mr. Rives, who, by this one effort, puts himself into the foremost rank of great men. Wilkins, Dallas and Clayton, have all raised themselves immensely in this debate, and it is a consolation to all the friends of Union, that such advocates are rallying from all parties to maintain the only doctrines that can save us from the horrors of anarchy and intrigue."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The President of the body of Dictators, that now hold all the sovereignty of South Carolina, has issued his proclamation, calling his members together on 12th of this month, with what purpose no human can tell. Is it to postpone the action of Nullification? what's the use? That has been done by the circus meeting—all but the test oath. It may be that they want to take another heat on the *veritable of Witherham*, and then send it for their President's sugar.

"Dear friends, *sweet* friends take heed,
Your tread is on a tremoling coat of Earth,
That screens a deep abyss."

WORTH ATTENDING TO!!

As this is about the time when our friends are beginning to smoke their meat, it may do some good to inform them that a small bit of brimstone about the size of a chinquepin, thrown into the fire once a day, will effectually prevent skippers and bugs from getting into the bacon. This information, we have from a friend whom we highly esteem, and who assured us that he had so fully tried the efficacy of this plan, that he wished us to make it generally known. He added that no uncommon smell or taste is imparted to the bacon. We deem this information of great importance to those who have bacon to cure; as also to those who have to buy it.

PREPARATION, NOT ARRAY!!

We could but admire the dignified manner of Mr. Clayton of Delaware, in refusing to bandy metaphysical cant with Mr. Calhoun, when the latter interrupted the former Senator in his late speech in Congress, with the explanation between "Preparation" and "Array". This shows the ridiculous shifts and puerilities into which great minds may be forced when they depart from plain sense to maintain novel theories,—the mustering of men—the commissioning of officers—the hoisting of flags—the inspection and repair of arms—the hoarding of powder and balls—the gathering of provisions—the squealing of fifes—the clangor of trumpets, and the tumult of drums, is all—all preparation, but not array; No wonder Nullification should have been termed a peaceful remedy; and no wonder that the whole affair of Nullification is falling into the most perfect ridicule. The following very piquant anecdote, told by Ex-President Adams in his late speech on the Tariff, is one of the happiest and justest hits that we have seen on the subject of peaceful Nullification:

Now, with respect to the peaceable nature of this remedy, he never heard it spoken of, but it reminded him of the first adventure of Gil Blas. Gil Blas had been furnished by his uncle with a sorry mule, and thirty or forty pistoles, and sent forth to seek his fortune in the world. He sat out accordingly, but had not proceeded far from home, when, as he was sitting on his beast counting his pistoles with much satisfaction into his hat, the mule raised her head and suddenly pricked up her ears. Gil Blas looked round to see the cause of her alarm, and preceived an old hat upon the ground in the middle of the road, with a rosary of very large beads in it. This was the object which had startled his mule. At the same time he heard a voice addressing him in a pathetic tone—"Good traveller! in the name of the merciful God, and all the saints do drop a few pieces of silver into that hat." Looking in the direction from which there sounds proceeded, he saw to his great dismay, the muzzle of a blunderbuss projecting through the hedge, and pointing directly at his head. On looking more closely into the hedge, he preceived that it was supported on two cross sticks, and aimed by a figure having the air of an old soldier. Gil Blas, not much pleased with the looks of this very pious mendicant, hastily dropped some pieces into the hat and clapping his heels into the sides of his mule, rode off with the speed he could from this *peaceable* solicitor of alms.

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN RAIL ROAD.

It affords us much pleasure to annoince, that in obedience to the instructions of a very large majority of the Freeholders and voters of this Town, that the Commissioners have resolved to contract for a loan of $200,000, to be invested in the stock of this Company; this with the individual subscription already made; will be more than sufficient for the organization of the Company: and the commencement of the work during the spring, may be reasonably calculated on. We hope to be able to show that the probable amount of transportation of produce, merchandize, &c. over this road, will be so great as to demonstrate that the stock in this Company will be as profitable if not more so than the stock of any other company in the Union.—*Fayetteville (N. C.) Journal.*

"In old Kershaw,
There is no law."

The Sheriff of Kershaw, has in a Circular addressed to the voters of that district, given his reasons for declining to take the Test Oath, and of course the Office is vacant. The reasons given for this course by Mr. John C. West the Sheriff elect, are so satisfactory and magnanimous, that we extract those not local in their application.

From the Camden Journal, Feb. 23d.

To this oath I am not prepared to subscribe. Conscientiously, I cannot,—because it requires that I should at the same time swear to "support and maintain to the *utmost* of my ability the *Laws* &c. of the United States," and to "obey execute and enforce the Ordinance to Nullify" a portion of those very laws which I am swearing to support. It matters not how willing I may to resist the laws, "purporting, &c." for being sworn to support the laws of the United States, and these being a portion of them, I should still feel myself bound by my oath to do so. The inexpediency or injustice of these laws being no release from my obligation to support them.

These, however, are not my only objections; for had I no conscientious scruples, I have several reasons, each of which I consider of sufficient weight to prevent my taking any such oath. Believing, as I do that those who supported me in my election did so under the conviction that I would not take this oath; and that they would much rather suffer the inconvenience, for a short time, of having no Sheriff at all, than that any man entertaining the opinions that we do should take it; could I consent to do so, under these circumstances, I should justly forfeit all title to their confidence.

Another reason which operates strongly with me, is that I consider the law requiring this oath as unjust, and tyranical in the extreme, and alogether inconsistent with our republican institutions, and I doubt very much whether any case can ever arise in this District, in which I would from necessity be compelled either to support or resist it. It is therefore a useless piece of tyranny to demand it, & as such I do not feel disposed to give it my sanction, insignificant as that sanction may be considered.

* * * * * * * * * * *

As it regards the suspension or postponement of the Ordinance, I was not mistaken in my opinion, as all are aware who have seen the proceedings of the State Rights and Free Trade Association of Charleston. This postponement, unauthorised as it is, appears to possess all the efficiency of the act passed by the Convention; unfortunately for us, however it only goes far enough to suit their own convenience, and to *annul* the Ordinance without relinquishing their demand for the Oath to support it.

Now, then, can I—Ought I—Has any one a right to demand that I should swear to enforce laws which an irrepousible Association, has the power to suspend at pleasure? *I think* not.

These reasons will I hope, prove satisfactory to my fellow-citizens.

If my determination not to take this Oath has caused them any inconvenience, by retarding the buisness of the office, I sincerely regret it; but they will at least estimate the motives by which I have been governed.

How admirably do these sentiments and this conduct contrast with the course of Governor Hayne, who took down both oaths as quietly as a Dutch Skipper would have swallowed a draught of cold water upon a horn of Gin.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

On Saturday evening last, about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in a small shop on East Bay, next door to the corner of Market Street, occupied by Messrs. Lovett & Hawley, Rag and Cotton Mongers, and before it could be got under, destroyed all the buildings on the north side of Market street, as far west as Anson-street, extending northwardly to Ellery-street, the buildings on both side of which, from Anson to Bay-street, were also consumed. The Pork market, together with the vegetable market to the West of it were also destroyed, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the houses on the South side of the market were saved, several of them being on fire at different times.

The Courier of the 19th, gives the number of houses destroyed, from which it appears that there were five on East Bay-street, betw en Market and Ellery streets; fifteen on the South side of Market-street, including the three story wooden building on the corner of Anson-street, occupied as a corn store by Mr. M. E. Munroe; two on Anson-street, and two in Ellery-street

Most all of the buildings destroyed were two story wooden, and the loss of property, generally, has fallen upon the class of persons the least able to bear it. We understand that eight or ten thousand dollars will cover all the property insured.

Much praise is given to Col. Bankhead, the commanding officer of the United States troops on that station and to the officers and crew of the Natchez, and the other vessels of war in port, who promptly came to the assistance of the citizens, and rendered very efficient services by working the engines and saving property.

The Senate having proceeded to the election of a Printer to that body for the present Congress, the following ballotings took place, viz:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Duff Green,	16	19	19	21	21	20	20	21	22
F. P. Blair,	17	17	17	17	15	13	11	21	10
G. & Seaton,	8	7	5	5	6	10	11	11	9
Scattering,	2	4	2		1		2		2

So, on the 9th ballotting, Duff Green was declared to be duly chosen.—*Nat. Int.*

At 10 o'clock last night, the question was taken in the Senate on the final passage of the *Revenue Collection Bill*, and carried—Ayes 32, Noes 1.

Nat. Int.

Governor Floyd, in communicating to the Legislature the letters that passed between Mr. Leigh and the authorities of South Carolina, speaks of that gentleman as "our Commissioner *near the Government of South Carolina.*" Such sickly affectation of sovereignty is calculated to bring the cause of State Rights into utter contempt. Men, after a while, will be ashamed to be found advocating any of these *foreign* Governments.

Alex. Gazette.

From Harrisburg, we learn that, on Wednesday last, the Legislature of Pennsylvania again essayed five times in vain to choose a Senator of the United States. On the last ballotting, Mr. McKean had 47 votes, Mr. Rush 45, Mr. Sergeant 17, Mr. Muhlenberg 17, and Scattering 3. The further ballotting in this election was then postponed to Tuesday the 12th of March; and our correspondent thinks it now probable that no choice of Senator will be made at this Session of the Legislature.

The Charleston Patriot of the 14th instant contains the following unpleasant intelligence;

"We learn that a conflict of a serious character, arising out of the unhappy differences which divide and distract the State, has taken place in Barnwell district. We have not been able to ascertain particulars. Report, however, says that two lives, one on each side, were lost, and that weapons of a deadly character were employed, which has produced other serious mischief."

We learn from a private letter to a gentleman in this City, that the Legislature of the State of Mississippi have unanimously elected the Hon. John Black to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate (now occupied by him under a temporary appointment by the Governor.) We learn, further, that on the 1st of February, the two Houses of the Legislature proceeded, in joint meeting, to vote for a Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. The candidates put in nomination were John Black (the present incumbent) James C. Wilkins, and P. R. R. Gray. After eighteen unsuccessful ballottings, the Senate withdrew. The House, it seems, was displeased with the withdrawal of the Senate, and passed a vote of censure on the Senators, declaring their withdrawal, "out of order and unparliamentary." On the next day, the House sent a message to the Senate, informing that body that they were ready to receive the Senate in the Representative Hall to proceed with the election. The Senate, indignant at the treatment they had received from the House, *postponed* their invitation *indefinitely*, and refused to comply with their request. And so the matter stood at our latest date from that quarter.

Nat. Int

It will give pleasure to many of our readers, as it does to us, to learn that Baron Krudener, Minister Plenipotentiary heretofore from Russia, has returned to the United States in the same capacity. He arrived at New York on Sunday last, in the packet ship York, from London.

Nat. Int.

There are advices from London, by an arrival at New York, down to the 11th of January, which, however, furnish little of interest. The King of Portugal has retired from his army on the frontier to Braga. The King of the French was on his progress to review the Army of the North, and was every where received with the greatest enthusiasm. The King of Spain on the 31st December formally revoked the decree issued during his late illness, derogating from the Pragmatic Sanction of 1830.

Nat. Int.

OFFICIAL.—Mr. J. R. Clay, Secretary to the Legation of the U. States at St. Petersburg, has arrived in this city, bearing a treaty of Amity and Commerce, concluded between the United States and the Emperor of Russia, which, as we understand, will be immediately submitted to the Senate for ratification.—*Globe.*

A Novel Morning Visit.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. Nathaniel Ogle, accompanied by several ladies, together with Mr. Baltage, Mr. C. Bishoff, Macgary, Mr. G. Burdett, and other gentlemen, proceeded in his steam carriage from the Bazaar in King Street, Portman square, to call on Mr. Rothschild, at his residence on Stamford Hill. The vehicle, although it has been rattled over the roads nearly six hundred miles, was in efficient condition. A small quantity of waste steam was preceptible at first, until the boilers and casing were hot. The distance, full seven miles, was cleared, notwithstanding the crowded state of the roads, in 31 minutes, and the sudden & narrow ascent to Mr. Rothschild's, made with perfect precision, which was hardly to be expected from so long and ponderous a vehicle. The party was most unkinely and kindly received by Mr. and Mrs. Rothschild, and after having partaken of refreshments, returned to Baker street.

London Paper.

VIEW of the MARKET SALISBURY.

(Made out on adjustment with every Merchant in town) to be weekly corrected.

Beeswax pr. lb 16 a 17, Brandy, Apple pr gal. 35 a 40; do Peach, pr. gal. (none) Cotton pr lb 8 a 81, Cotton bagging pr yd. 18 a 21, Coffee pr lb 18 a 20; Castings pr lb 3 4-5 a 4 4-5; Cotton yarns, from No. 6 to No. 8, $1 37½ a 1 50; pr. bale, from No. 9 to No. 14 $1 50 a 1 75; Feathers pr lb 25 a 30; Flour pr bl $ 50 a 4; Wheat pr bush 62½ a 70; Rye pr bush 40; Oats pr bush 20 a 25; Corn pr bush 30 a 35;—Hides—Green pr lb 5 a 6½; dry pr lb 10 a 12½; Iron pr lb 3 4-5 a 5½; Lead pr lb 9 a 11;—Leather, soal, 27½, skirting pr lb 28, upper pr side $1 25 a 2 50; Molasses pr gal 40 a 50; Nails pr lb 8 a 10—Provisions; Beef pr lb 2½ a 3; Bacon pr lb 8 a 10; Butter pr lb 10; Hogs-lard 8 a 10; Pork 3¾; Salt pr bush $1 12½ a 1 25; (Steel) American blister pr lb 10; English do pr lb 20; Cast pr lb 27½ a 33⅓; Sugar pr lb 10 a 12½; Rum, Jamaica pr gal $2; yankee do $1; Wool, clean pr lb 25 a 30; Tallow pr lb 8 a 10; Tobacco pr lb 8 a 50; Tow-linen pr yd 16 a 20;—Wines—Tenerifle, pr gal $2 a 2 50; Madeira (none); Port pr gal $1 50 a 175; Claret pr gal $1 37 a 175; Malaga, sweet, ($1 Whiskey 25 a 30.

THE LEXINGTON

Lottery.

Fifth Class for 1833.

TO be drawn at Danville Va. on Tuesday 26th March, 1833—Capital $72,000 divided into medium prizes:

$1000 HIGHEST PRIZE—LOWEST PRIZE $20.

VIEW OF THE SCHEME.

30 PRIZES OF	$1000	IS	$30,000
20 PRIZES OF	500	IS	10,000
20 PRIZES OF	300	IS	6,000
20 PRIZES OF	200	IS	4,000
20 PRIZES OF	100	IS	2,000
30 PRIZES OF	60	IS	1,800
30 PRIZES OF	50	IS	1,500
60 PRIZES OF	40	IS	2,400
150 PRIZES OF	30	I	4,500
490 PRIZES OF	20	IS	9,800

870 PRIZES—AMOUNTING TO $72,000

PLAN OF DRAWING.

At the time and place of drawing the whole number of tickets having been previously counted into one wheel and the prizes into another by the Commissioners, they are drawn alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are out, so that all the drawn numbers are prizes, and all the undrawn numbers blanks.—Prizes payable in 40 days after the drawing.

Tickets $4. Halves $2, Quarters $1.

Tickets, Shares and Packages to be had in the greatest variety at

PALMER & JONES'
Office, Danville Va.

March 1st.—1833—32.

☞ Tickets for sale at the Office of the Watchman. U. S. Va. or N. C money will be received.

NEW
FASHIONABLE
BOOT AND SHOE STORE

James Mull

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the publick, that he has purchased the establishment of Thomas Mull Jr. on main street, below the store of Messrs. Hall & Cade, opposite to the office of the Yadkin & Catawba Journal, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of every article usual in this line of business.

Having at the same place, a

Boot & Shoe
SHOP,

he is prepared to execute orders, for work with promptness and in the most fashionable style. He employs none but first rate workmen, who are faithful and attentive, with which and a constant assiduity to business himself, he hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed on him, since he has been in business in Salisbury.

☞ Rips mended gratis.

Salisbury, March 1st, 1833.—32—6m.

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of Iredell County, made at February Term, 1833, appointing the undersigned, to sell the Negroes belonging to the Estate of the late Arnold Holland; I shall proceed to sell, on Monday the 25th of March next;

TEN LIKELY AND VALUABLE

NEGROES,

AT the late Residence of said Holland, in Iredell County—I will also sell as Administrator, at the same time and place, a

Great variety of other Personal Property.

A credit of twelve months will be given to purchasers, upon their executing bonds with approved security.

PERRY H. HOLLAND,
Adm'r.

Feb. 22, 1833.—32—3t.

Notice.

THOSE who wish to buy copyright books to teach my system of Penmanship; can be furnished by paying the small sum of fifty dollars per right by applying to me; or any of my agents, namely:

James Campbell & A. Feimster, of Iredell.
William Swaim, Greensborough, N. C.
Col. E. D. Austin, Rowan co.
John C. Palmer, Salisbury.
John C. Blum, Salem.
Nathaniel Parks, Lexington.
Benj. S. King, Raleigh, N. C.

A. D. SMITH.

Salisbury, Feb 21st, 1833—23.

JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Auction Sale
OF MERCHANDISE!!

WILL be sold at Auction at Rocky Mount, in Rowan county, on Tuesday 12th day of March next; all the personal property of Julius J. Reeves, dec'd. consisting of an extensive and well selected assortment of

Store Goods

mostly new—*Also*

28 BALES Cotton,

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Gig & Harness

ONE HORSE, COWS AND Calves,

Ploughs & *Gears.*

Twelve months credit will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser giving *Bond*, and approved *Security*. *Cash* will be required for all sums under five dollars. The sale will be continued from day to day until finished. Further terms will be made known on the day of sale.

ROBERT GILLESPIE, Ad'mr.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Julius J. Reeves, dec'd. are requested to come forward and make payment, or the same will be pressed at law. And all persons having claims against the said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be urged in bar of recovery.

ROBERT GILLESPIE, Adm'r.

February 18th, 1833.—31—ts.

SHENANDOAH
FREE BRIDGE
Lottery.

EXTRA CLASS NO. 1, FOR 1833.

To be Drawn in Winchester, Virginia, on Monday, APRIL 15th, 1833.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$15,000	20 prizes of	$500
1 prize of	8,000	20 prizes of	300
1 prize of	5,000	50 prizes of	200
1 prize of	3,000	60 prizes of	150
2 prizes of	2,000	150 prizes of	100
10 prizes of	1,000	200 prizes of	50
"	"	280 prizes of	25

Price of Tickets $4; Halves $2; Quarters $1.

Tickets Shares and Packages to be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

PALMER & JONES'
Office, Danville, Va.

Feb'y. 23, 1833—31—tdd.

** A few tickets in the above lottery, may be had at the office of the WATCHMAN, in few days from now.

Union Hotel,

Salisbury, N.C.

Next to the Office of the Carolina Watchman.

JAMES MULL

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a House of Public

Entertainment

On Main Street, South East side of the Court House in the town of Salisbury: where he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

He assures them that every possible exertion shall be used to render comfortable and agreeable the situation of every individual who may favor him with their company

He also confidently announces, that his house shall be so conducted as to gratify the admirers of order, decency and good conduct.

His TABLE shall be exceeded by none—it will be furnished with *plenty of the best* that the country affords His BAR shall be constantly supplied with a variety of refreshing beverages suitable for the palate of the weary traveller.

His STABLE is always abundantly supplied with sound Corn, Fodder, &c. together with attentive and faithful Ostlers, which, he hopes, will induce his friends to call on him again, and strangers to give him a trial.

Feb 23-31 tt

Beware of a Villian.

A FELLOW by the name of CHARLES STOKES went to the house of a lone old woman by the name of Sarah Lambert and demanded her money and property. She refusing to give it up, he fell upon her and beat her most unmercifully; in a word, it is not believed possible for her to recover from the injury. The said Stokes has been guilty of other gross outrages in the county of Surry, and it is right to caution the public against him. He is about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout made and well formed; his complexion is fair, eyes and hair black; his age is about 21 or two years—he is on the whole a handsome fellow, only a good deal of the rascal in his phiz. He wore off a white hat, black coat with yellow metal buttons, blue pantaloons, and a black stock bound round with red.

I will not give any thing for the apprehension of said Stokes, and will not even thank any one to bring him into the neighborhood again, but the world should be cautious of him.

SAML. H. JONES.

Haystack, Surry county, N. C.

☞ Editors who wish well to the community would render it a service by giving the above a few insertions. S. H. J.

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Warants for sale at this OFFICE.